

TARIFF DEBATE UNTIL SEPT. 10 IS EXPECTED

Bill Goes to Senate With Cuts on House Figures Averaging 10 Per Cent.

SPOILS SYSTEM IS REVIVED

No Civil Service for Income Tax Collectors—Cotton Future Sales Taxed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Underwood-Simmons tariff bill is before the Senate finally at least six weeks of debate, and maybe eight weeks, are now in prospect. It does not seem probable that the bill will pass the Senate before September 10. The bill was reported today by the full membership of the Committee on Finance.

The bill as it came into the Senate carries many amendments. The income tax amendment has been rewritten practically. The administrative features have been modified materially. An important amendment is that creating a joint committee of three members of each House to submit a report on a revision of the administrative features before February 1, 1914. The Senate Committee passed also an amendment giving Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal concurrent jurisdiction with the Customs Court over customs appeal cases where the amount involved exceeds \$100 in value.

One of the last amendments adopted by the Senate Committee is intended to conserve the constitutionality of the measure and provide that if any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of the act is held to be unconstitutional by the courts, such judgment "shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of said act."

Reductions Nearly 10 Per Cent.

Democratic leaders contend that the Senate committee has reduced the average ad valorem rate of duty nearly 10 per cent, below that carried by the bill as it passed the House and that it has increased the prospective revenue from the bill about \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. It provides that raw wool shall go on the free list after December 1, and that sugar shall be free after May 1, 1914, but the reduced duties on sugar shall not take effect until March 1, 1914.

It was asserted today that for the first time in the history of tariff legislation the Senate has reduced the average rate of duty below that given by the House bill.

Senators Borah and Kenyon will make a special fight against the amendment regarding goods produced by child labor. Senator Borah had offered an amendment excluding importations that are the product of the labor of children under the age of 14. The Democrats reported an amendment to the caucus practically adopting the Borah idea, but later, on the theory that the provision would operate as a protective tariff and prohibit imports from most of the leading countries of the world, they modified the provision so that in its final form it is practically without force. It provides now that no goods shall be excluded except those made principally by the labor of children under the age of 14 and not then unless they come from a country with no laws regulating child labor.

The Democrats have invited a fight by providing that the special employees to administer the income tax law shall not be selected under the civil service law. They thus opened up the way to a number of choice appointments under the old spoils system. Republican leaders will resist this feature.

The bill carries the amendments forbidding any agreements for contingent attorneys' fees in customs cases and providing a penalty of fine and imprisonment for violations. The 5 per cent rebate in customs on goods imported in American bottoms was omitted also.

Cotton Future Sales Taxed.

An important feature that distinguishes the bill from the House measure is the Clarke amendment taxing sales of cotton for future delivery at approximately 50 cents a bale. This was designed to end trading in cotton futures. Democratic leaders expect a considerable revenue will accrue from this tax. Opponents of the amendment warned the Democrats that the tax would close the cotton exchange and would end trading in futures and thus cut off revenue.

The income tax amendment as the Senate left it reduces the exemption from \$4,000 to \$3,000 and distinguishes between married men and single men, giving an additional exemption of \$1,000 on account of a dependent wife and \$500 for each dependent child up to a limit of \$1,000. The maximum exemption is \$5,000. The Senate bill authorizes also a tax on the separate income of the husband and wife.

Mutual insurance companies are exempted from a tax on so much of their income as is distributed among policy holders in the form of dividends on policies or rebates on premium charges. The free list was greatly enlarged. Pig iron, ferro manganese and many other steel products were free listed. There was an average reduction of about 10 per cent. on the manufactured products of steel.

Section 5 authorizes the President to impose retaliatory duties to protect American exports against discrimination by foreign countries. This is in the nature of a substitute for the maximum and minimum provisions of the existing law. It is intended also to take the place of the anti-dumping clause.

The tax of \$1.10 a gallon on brandy used in fortification of domestic sweet wines was restored. The present tax is only 5 cents a gallon. The remission of the tax, first made in the McKinley law of 1890, was intended to encourage the wine industry in California. The California wine growers say that the restoration of the tax will kill the wine industry in their State. The Democratic leaders expect to derive approximately \$7,000,000 in additional revenue by the restoration of the tax.

ASK RESERVE BOARD OF NINE

Chambers of Commerce Want More Strength in Banking End.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The banking and currency committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States telegraphed today to the board of directors of the organization, which is to meet in San Francisco next week, the report of its investigation of the

administration currency bill. This report is to be acted upon by the directors and then submitted to the entire membership. The national association includes practically all chambers of commerce in the United States.

The committee, believing that the strength of banking experience on the Federal Reserve Board can be strengthened without weakening the elements of public control, says in its report: "We therefore suggest that the Federal Reserve Board be increased to nine, that the original seven shall choose two additional members, subject to the approval of the President, and that the board thus constituted shall elect the governor and the vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board."

"The members of the Federal Reserve Board should be the equals in point of character, ability and experience of the principal banking officers of this country and Europe. The question of compensation should therefore have the serious consideration of Congress."

Best of Service Wanted.

"The compensation of the governor and the vice-governor should be fixed by the board. While men of requisite qualifications might be found who would be satisfied with moderate salaries in such positions, what is wanted is the highest quality of service."

"In dignity the Federal Reserve Board should rank with the Supreme Court, and it should be free equally from any suspicion of political control. There should be some definite and well developed method of voicing for the consideration of the Federal Reserve Board the judgment of the banking and business interests of the country in order that the board may be kept in constant touch with business conditions and trade requirements everywhere."

"We therefore suggest the organization of a Federal reserve council, elected by and representing the directors of the Federal Reserve Banks and serving in an advisory capacity. The council should meet at stated periods in conference with the Federal Reserve Board. Its president and vice-president should live in Washington and attend the meetings of the board, but without vote. The compensation of the officers and members of the council should be fixed and paid by the Federal Reserve banks."

"The Chamber of Commerce committee believes the Federal reserve banks should be evolved gradually, so that none of them would be regarded as weak institutions in foreign exchange movements. Beginnings should be made in the present central reserve cities."

Sees No Danger of Inflation.

The committee believes also that the limitation in the issue of Federal reserve notes to \$500,000,000 plus the amount of national bank notes that are retired is unnecessary. The committee is of the opinion that if the notes are to be issued against commercial paper only, and their automatic redemptions are to be provided for, there can be no danger of redundancy and inflation, which the present limitation apparently was designed to prevent.

SENATE MAY HOLD UP PENFIELD NOMINATION

Republicans Want Further Light on His Donations to Wilson Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Wilson's nomination of Frederick C. Penfield of Philadelphia and New York as Ambassador to Austria-Hungary is likely to encounter opposition in the Senate. The Democrats will not make any objection, but one or two Republican Senators have evinced an interest in Mr. Penfield's record and qualifications before the nomination is ratified.

The feature of the Penfield case that interests the Republicans chiefly is his financial support of Woodrow Wilson's pre-convention campaign. Stories have been in circulation in Washington for the last few days that Mr. Penfield was the man whom Henry Watterson mentioned anonymously at the time of the Wilson-Coxey episode as having been interested by him. Watterson, in the raising of funds for the Wilson campaign, Republican Senators have expressed a desire to know all the details of Mr. Penfield's pre-convention activity.

Mr. Penfield acknowledged before the Senate committee which investigated campaign contributions that he contributed \$12,000 to Wilson's pre-convention campaign fight. He was summoned before it as the result of the testimony of Senator Dixon, Col. Roosevelt's manager, who testified that he had been reliably informed that Mr. Penfield had contributed \$48,000 to Mr. Wilson's pre-convention campaign and \$10,000 after the nomination.

Mr. Penfield, however, testified that he and President Wilson had been friends for several years and that he gave his first financial support to the pre-convention movement when William F. McCombs paid him the compliment of asking him to join "in exploiting the chances of Gov. Wilson." Mr. Penfield added that he had already arranged a trip to Sudan and that he could render greater service by providing the finances, which would enable McCombs to get "a more efficient man."

GERARD NOMINATED FOR BERLIN

Willard's Name Also Sent to Senate for Madrid Post.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Two important diplomatic nominations were sent to the Senate today by President Wilson. James W. Gerard of New York was nominated Ambassador to Germany and Joseph K. Willard of Virginia for Ambassador to Spain.

The post at Madrid was raised to the rank of embassy in the present session of Congress. These two nominations have been foreshadowed for some time.

Joseph K. Willard belongs to a family whose name is identified with the development of Washington. His father amassed a fortune in real estate here. The Willard Hotel was once owned by him. Joseph K. Willard is one of the wealthiest property owners in Washington. The Willards are not of Virginia descent, but came originally from Vermont. Mr. Willard went into Virginia several years ago, became identified with Democratic politics, served a term as lieutenant-governor and was a candidate for gubernatorial and Senatorial honors.

Garrison Asks More Canal Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An extra appropriation of \$370,000 immediately to increase the forces guarding the Panama Canal was requested from Congress today by Secretary of War Garrison. He said that the money was needed to add 800 men to the garrison on the Canal Zone because of nearing completion of the waterway.

WILSON TO BE BOSS OF CURRENCY BILL

House Needs President, and Reserve Board of Seven Is Provided.

SALARY FIXED AT \$10,000

Government Will Control Banks' Surplus Fund—Defeat for Opposition.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Action taken today by the House Committee on Banking and Currency indicates that the committee, as well as the House, intends to follow the recommendation of President Wilson that the Government shall exercise the closest sort of supervision over the system of banking and currency proposed by the pending Glass-Owen bill. Votes taken in the conference of the Democratic members of the committee yesterday and today show that the Administration forces are in the majority and that the opposition is siding with the majority on all propositions that look to strong Government control of the new banking system. Indications are that the opposition will be beaten at every point.

Representative Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader, intends to stand by the principal enunciation by President Wilson that the Federal Reserve board with supervisory powers over the new banking system shall be exclusively a Government body. The pending banking and currency bill was made a caucus measure, as was done in the case of the tariff bill, and this was the principal message by the House once the Committee on Banking and Currency has acted.

The Democratic committee members amended today in important particulars section 11 of the Glass-Owen bill, relating to the Federal reserve board, and section 7, dealing with the earnings of Federal reserve banks.

Unanimous on Reserve Board.

Section 11, creating the Federal reserve board, was adopted by unanimous vote. The bill provides that the board shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be members ex-officio, and four members chosen by the President.

An amendment provides that the four members thus chosen by the President shall give all their time to the work of the Federal reserve board and that the appointments shall be distributed geographically. The first named provision was adopted so as to guard against the appointment of any one who might engage in business enterprises during his service with the Government.

Objection was made to making the salary of the four members of the board \$10,000 a year each on the ground that it was excessive. Chairman Glass insisted that high class talent should be engaged. His argument against a reduction was supported by the majority.

The bill directed that one-half the earnings of each Federal reserve bank shall be paid into a surplus fund until that fund amounts to 20 per cent of the paid in capital, the fund in each instance to be controlled by the banks. This section was amended so as to provide that this fund shall be controlled by the Government through the Federal reserve board.

Made Fairer for New Banks.

A change was made also in section 5, which provided that in case a subscribing bank increased its capital it should be required to subscribe for an additional share of stock in the Federal reserve bank equal to 20 per cent of the subscribing bank's own increase of capital, paying the book value of the shares of the reserve bank. This provision was regarded as unfair to banks that might be formed after the initial organization of the new system, and an amendment providing for the purchase of such shares at par at any and all times was adopted.

Questions really in controversy have not yet been reached. The matter of note issues will cause a sharp division between those who believe in strictly Government issue of notes and those who approve of the bill, which provides that notes shall be issued by authority of the Federal board on reserves of 33 1-3 per cent of gold and good commercial paper.

Leaders believe they now have the banking and currency situation well in hand and that the bill will be passed as promptly as was the tariff bill.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN GUATEMALA.

Government Offers Five to U. S. Students, Following Bryan's Plan.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Bryan announced this afternoon that the Government of Guatemala has offered the United States five free scholarships in Guatemalan educational institutions which are to be open to young men or women from this country. The offer has been accepted by Mr. Bryan and will be laid before the educational institutions of the United States.

The idea for the offer was suggested by Mr. Bryan, who expressed the wish that mutual exchanges of students might take place between the United States and Latin American countries. In return, Mr. Bryan says, the offer suggests to the heads of American educational institutions the desirability of their making a similar arrangement to be open to Guatemalans.

Among the educational institutions of Guatemala is the National University, which has the reputation of being the oldest university in the Western hemisphere.

BOYD OUT OF PATERSON JAIL.

Socialist Orator's Wife Finds \$4,000 Bail for Him.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—Fred Sumner Boyd, a New York Socialist whose speeches landed him in the Passaic county jail two weeks ago, was released today on a \$4,000 bond obtained by his wife and Miss Jessie Ashley, a New York lawyer. When Mr. Boyd started for New York with her husband she said she would keep him out of Pateron until his trial day.

William Seyer, the ten-year-old son of Otto Seyer, an I. W. W. striker, who was arrested last night in Clifton for obeying Miss Flynn's injunction that children should go on the picket line was arraigned before Recorder Carroll this morning. Louis Doublesman, a worker, said the boy followed him four miles. The Recorder let the small picket go after lecturing him and his father.

The strikers' relief fund is very low. About 2,000 families are daily setting bread and potatoes at the strikers' headquarters.

CHARLES F. MURPHY DROPS SUIT.

Brentano's Won't Have to Pay \$100,000 for Printing Book. Supreme Court Justice Gave an order yesterday dismissing a \$100,000 libel suit brought by Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, against Brentano's, the publishers, six years ago. The application to discontinue the suit was made by James W. Osborne, counsel for Murphy, to Justice Gavegan after Sackett, Chapman & Stevens, attorneys for the defendants, had consented.

Col. Henry W. Sackett of counsel for the defendant said last night that the suit has been dormant ever since it was started and was never put on the calendar for trial. Col. Sackett said that the suit was brought because of the publication and sale of a book on Tammany Hall which Leader Murphy believed contained statements reflecting on him. The defendant denied responsibility for the statements.

JOHNS IS HELD FOR MURDER.

Physician Did Not Perform Autopsy on Alice Crispell's Body.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 11.—Herbert Johns was held without bail to-night for the murder of Alice Crispell, whose body was found in Harvey's Lake last Monday. Alderman Frank B. Brown, who held him after a hearing, took the position that the State had made out a prima facie case and that Johns must answer at court for the death of the girl.

The evidence against Johns was no more damaging than that adduced before the Coroner last night, but the testimony that injured his case the most was the admission of Dr. P. J. Higgins, under cross-examination of District Attorney Bigelow, that he had not actually performed an autopsy; that he had not examined the lungs to ascertain if they were filled with air and that he failed to prove from all the required medical standards that the girl had come to her death from drowning.

Frank A. McGowan, attorney for Johns, announced that he would apply for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of his client to-morrow.

"DAYLIGHT" INVENTED BY PHILADELPHIAN

Says He Has Perfected Apparatus Emitting Rays Equal to Sunshine.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Dr. Herbert E. Ives, a prominent scientist of this city, claims to have invented a substitute for daylight. He has been at work for a dozen years at the research laboratories of the city's gas plant and finally has produced, he says, a light which has passed the test and is in every way equal to sunshine and the light of day.

He has designed a powerful incandescent lamp with a special mantle which is so placed in the top of a specially made cabinet that its rays are immediately beneath a reflector. This is made of metal and the light is forced downward through a series of delicately colored screens.

In telling of his discovery Dr. Ives said today: "My recent invention has a field of usefulness in certain industries, such as textile manufacturing, dyeing, color printing and similar arts. In color printing the presses can be run only so long as the ink put in by daylight lasts. With the aid of my invention the presses can be run every hour of the twenty-four."

"In the printing of signs their color cannot be told by artificial light. In dental work the color of artificial teeth cannot be told at night. In paper manufacture and the manufacture of flour they cannot tell the different grades. With the aid of this machine they can tell the grades all the time."

"Diamond buyers will only deal in the daylight. Now they will be able to make deals at any time. Surgery is another field of usefulness. The color of tissues cannot be detected by artificial light. Surgeons depend upon the color of tissues to tell whether they are diseased or not, and as a consequence major surgical operations can now be performed at night."

"The invention can be made in various forms to be used for different purposes. It can be used to light a small room or closet or it can be used to light a table so that one can read as by daylight at any time of the day or night."

COURT HEEDS DYING MAN'S WISH.

Directs That His Savings Go to His Old Friend.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the Appellate Term and directed the New York Savings Bank to heed a dying man's request as to the disposition of his savings. The court heard suit of James Foley, who died, to bank to recover \$15,753 deposited in the bank by Timothy Murphy.

The testimony showed that when Murphy was dying he called Foley, his old friend, to his side and he would give him his savings if Foley would part of the money in giving him a decent burial and having masses spoken for the repose of his soul. Foley agreed to do so, and Murphy wrote out an order directing the bank to pay the money to Foley.

Foley did not present the order until after Murphy died, and the bank then refused to pay over the money except on the order of the Surrogate's office. Foley got judgment for the money in the City Court, but the Appellate Term decided against him. The higher court now gives him the money.

COURT DIVIDES IN WILL CASE.

Point on Which Appellate Division Justices Couldn't Agree.

The Appellate Division Justices divided three to two yesterday in deciding a unique will case. Frank Rastetter and his wife Elizabeth made joint wills which provided that the survivor should have the income of the estate and should direct his or her life and that at the death of the survivor the entire property should go in equal shares to their two children, Mrs. Barbara Schmidt and John Rastetter.

Mrs. Rastetter died first, and shortly afterward her husband gave a parcel of real estate to his daughter. The majority of the Appellate Division decided that Mrs. Rastetter had no right to dispose of any part of the estate, but the minority, with Presiding Justice Ingraham writing the opinion, held that the wife's death before that of her husband put no bar on his power to dispose of his own property.

Bryan Off to Open Hotel.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary of State Bryan arrived here from New York this morning and left this afternoon for Asheville, N. C., where he will attend the opening of a hotel owned by one of his friends.

SOUGHT EL DORADO; LOST THEIR MONEY

Treasure Hunters Vainly Spent Fortune Draining Sacred Lake Guatavita.

TRUTH BEHIND OLD LEGEND

Mr. Bandelier, Leading Authority, Tells the Real Story of the Gilded Man.

The dismal ending of a South American treasure hunt was briefly noticed yesterday in a cable despatch from London. An English company organized thirteen years ago with the professed hope of finding \$5,000,000,000 in the bottom of Lake Guatavita in Colombia has at last drained the lake. It found twenty-five feet of mud with a few ornaments and precious stones valued at \$10,000. Having spent \$75,000 in the quest the company is disbanding and the usual meeting of creditors has been called.

The news is of prime importance in the history of nearly 400 years search for hidden gold in South America. In fact that history dates from the day in 1529 when Ambrosius Delfinger, German Governor of Venezuela, set forth to find this very Lake Guatavita. For beside the lake dwelt El Dorado, "the gilded man"—the original El Dorado, sought by Spaniards, excited to a myth of two continents—the very name corrupted into that of a place instead of a man, borrowed by a California county, applied to countless mining camps, a synonym for easily acquired wealth.

The Truth Behind the Legend.

No one was more interested in this cablegram yesterday than the archaeologist and historian Adolph Francis Bandelier of 521 West 15th street, for many years a leading authority on antiquities of South and Central America and our own Southwest. He is no treasure hunter. He says he never heard of an expedition of that kind until the Spanish occupation that had any substantial success. But as a scientist he has run down several golden legends, and one of them is that of El Dorado. One of his books is entitled "The Gilded Man."

"The experience of the English company," Mr. Bandelier said yesterday, "confirms my own belief that the 'gilded man' did once exist, and that there was nothing worth draining Lake Guatavita for except the few ornaments that have been found. The persons who risked their money in the venture were fools. They always are. And the men who get up such expeditions either are ignorant of the real facts or else they conceal the truth in order to take advantage of the ignorance of others."

How the legend of El Dorado started was thus explained by Mr. Bandelier. On the plateau of Bogota in Colombia lived the Muisca Indians. They had no gold of their own but got it in trade with the Panches and other western tribes. Their lakes were holy places. In each lake resided a special divinity for whom the Indians threw gold and emeralds into the water. One of these lakes, north of Santa Fe, lies near the village of Guatavita. The particular divinity of Guatavita, according to the Indian legend, was the wife of one of their chiefs who had thrown herself into the water and become a goddess. The Guatavitas and other independent tribes made pilgrimages to cast emeralds and ornaments into the lake as offerings to the lady thereof.

A Savage Festival.

When a new chief was selected by the people of Guatavita there was a procession of the men of the tribe to the lake.

"In front," says Mr. Bandelier in his book, "walked waving men, nude, their bodies painted with red ochre, the sign of deep mourning among the Muisca. Groups followed of men richly decorated with gold and emeralds, their heads adorned with feathers, and wearing cloths in jaguars' skins. The greater number of them went uttering joyful shouts, others blew on horns, pipes and conchs. Xeques, or priests, were in the company too, in long black robes adorned with white crosses, and tall black caps. The rear of the procession was composed of the nobles of the tribe and the chief priests, bearing the newly elected chieftain, or usaque, upon a naked hung with disks of gold. His naked body was anointed with resinous gums and covered all over with gold dust. This was the gilded man, El hombre dorado, whose fame had reached to the seacoast."

"Arrived at the shore the gilded chief and his companions stepped upon a balsam (raft) and proceeded upon it to the middle of the lake. There the chief plunged into the water and washed off his metallic covering, while the assembled company, with shouts and the sounds of instruments, threw to the gold and jewels they had brought. The offerings completed the chief returned to the shore and to the village of Guatavita. The festival closed with dancing and feasting."

Mr. Bandelier says that ornaments have been found from time to time in the lake of Guatavita. He has seen in Berlin a golden group representing El Dorado and his companions on a raft, found either in Puertavita, near Guatavita, or the lagoon of Siecha.

"But all through the conquest," he says, "the wealth of the Indians was exaggerated. Most of whatever precious things they threw into the lake has long since been recovered. These Englishmen who drained the lake were foolish, but they seem to have found additional evidence in the few ornaments they dug up that the legend of the gilded man really had some basis."

LIEUT. KAVANAGH INDICTED.

Policeman Charged With Bribery by Rader, Confessed Fence.

Police Lieut. Frederick M. Kavanagh, formerly attached to the Bedford avenue precinct, Brooklyn, but yesterday transferred to City Island, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for bribery. His lawyer, Robert M. Moore, will surrender him in court this morning.

The indictment follows the confession of Isaac Rader, the convicted receiver of stolen property, who implicated four policemen as his accomplices in crime. According to the story told to the Grand Jury, in March 1912, Rader was arrested at 136 South Third street in Brooklyn for receiving stolen property. He had taken the tag marked "Rayonne Water-proof Cloth" from one piece of goods, and Kavanagh found it in Rader's pocket. Rader told the Grand Jury he was taken to the Jefferson Market police court on March 26 and had his case set over until March 28. Kavanagh then told him about the tag.

"The tag will convict you," Kavanagh said, according to Rader.

"What would it be worth to give it back?"

"Fifty dollars," was the policeman's answer, Rader testified.

Rader says he paid the money and the tag was returned. As far as the District Attorney's office has learned Rader had no further dealings with Kavanagh.

MAYOR WANTS TIDY PARKS.

Takes Steps to Do Away With Littering Them on Sundays.

Mayor Gaynor wrote to Acting Police Commissioner McKay yesterday asking him to have a sufficient number of plain clothes men in Prospect and Central parks on Sundays to stop the littering of the parks. He also asked the Commissioner to request Chief Magistrate Kemper in Brooklyn to have a Magistrate on hand in the Prospect Park police station to attend to the cases of those arrested.

"In that way," said the Mayor, "those arrested, especially boys and children, can have their cases disposed of instead of being locked up over night, as happened in Prospect Park recently. And do not let the policemen be urged on to unnecessary arrests or violence by overzealous outsiders. Have them use their own judgment, and I am very certain they will act with due discretion."

MANY SHOTS FIRED IN BATTLE WITH YEGGS

Detectives Trail Safe Blowers All Day and Catch Them at Work.

TWO CAUGHT; ONE ESCAPES

Lookout, Running After the Fight, Leaves a Trail of Blood.

Two detectives who spent most of yesterday trailing two young men whose actions had aroused their suspicions closed in on their quarry late last night in Williamsburg, met gun fire with gun fire and finally tackled them in a fierce hand to hand struggle.

Other detectives, hearing the crack of revolvers, ran to their aid, made prisoners of the young outlaws and then went scouring through McCarren Park in search of another who left a trail of blood as he limped away.

Early in the afternoon Shine and Solan of the Herbert street station saw two men standing in front of the hay and seed market of Charles Schindler, a big one story building at 410 Leonard street. The strangers watched the building so closely, spoke so covertly to each other that the detectives made up their minds to keep them in sight. They followed them to McCarren Park, an unimproved waste.

There on the Driggs avenue side they saw the two scoop up the earth with their hands and bring forth two four foot crowbars and a twenty-four inch jimmy. These they took to Schindler's market and hurled them over the fence on the Bayard street side.

An hour later they returned and saw the two scoop up the earth with their hands and bring forth two four foot crowbars and a twenty-four inch jimmy. These they took to Schindler's market and hurled them over the fence on the Bayard street side.

They went nearer to the lookout, but as they came on he fired a revolver into the air and ran toward McCarren Park, half a block away. Each detective took two shots at him and then turned as revolvers cracked behind them.

The pair had come out of the building and were blazing away with their revolvers. Shine and Solan emptied their guns and then ran into the face of the fire with their weapons grasped for blows. They grappled with the men and were having all they wanted to do when Detectives Comisky, O'Connor and Ferris came charging to their aid.

The detectives found that they had got into the building by a skylight. A big safe had been rolled to the rear of the building and covered with empty feed bags. On the floor in front of it lay seven steel drills, a brace and a bottle of glycerine. In a hole near the lock was a fuse. Inside the safe was \$300, and Mr. Schindler said that was what he had taken in since he closed in the afternoon, when he deposited the earlier earnings of the day.

At the Herbert street station the prisoners said they were Tony Larri, 25 years old, of 642 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, and Martin Bruno, 20 years old, of 165 Mulberry street, Manhattan. They were charged with safe burglary, carrying concealed weapons and felonious assault.

WESTON REACHES CHICAGO.

Veteran Pedestrian Says Walking Is Hard